THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1834. [NO. 2362.

SALES BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

ON Tuesday next, the 26th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction without reserve, at his Residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property belonging to JAMES MORLEY, Esq. proceeding to Europe. The same consists of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room Furniture, Dressing Room, ditto, Wines, Beer, Liquors, &c. &c., particulars of which will appear in next Saturday's papers.

N. B. No Catalogues will be published, but the Property will be on view from Saturday next, the 23d instant, until the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale will be published on the Premises, as also the time of sale.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 22ND INSTANT,

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to the highest bidder, several Bales of damaged Twist, and a quantity of Sheet and Hoop Iron, on acount of the concerned, landed from the ship "*Diana*."

They will also submit for sale, on the same day, about 150 dozens of "Champagne," recently imported, and about 50 dozens of General Palmer's Claret, which they recommend to public notice.

Nesbit Lane, 19th August, 1834.

ALL persons having claims against the present MESS of the Aurungabad Division of regular troops, are required to submit them to the President of the Mess at Aurungabad, on or before the first day of October, 1834, in order to their being adjusted previous to the relief of Corps.

Aurungabad, 1st August, 1834.

TO BE LET—On moderate terms for a certain period, a large and commodious upper-roomed Bungalow, with out-houses and stable, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. Ketterer. For particulars apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite to the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 19th August, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do Bills of Lading per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—PRICE Rs. 3.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons, Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, will sail early in Sept., has a poop and good accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND and Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—The ever recurring and never ending questions respecting procuring a better selection of books for the Library, and effecting their more speedy arrival and more expeditious circulation after receipt, have been once more brought under discussion. Nor is it likely that these questions will ever be determined unless the Members would acquire some acquaintance with the subject, and their agitators would support their propositions with something more than bare assertion. But at the last meeting of the Society the mover on this occasion did not even think it requisite to state the grounds on which the motion was made, and merely contented himself with saying, that there was a general complaint against the selection. On this, it was observed, that no motion of this kind should be made unless it was supported by a list of new publications of general interest which the Booksellers had omitted to forward. To which the proposer answered, that such a list would only give rise to cavils and disputes, as the Members would not agree with respect to what works were, or were not, of general interest. The reply was no doubt just, but it was at the same time an obvious admission on his part that no selection could possibly give satisfaction to all the members and subscribers, and thus evinced the absurdity of the motion. The arrival, also, of the books sooner or later depends on many circumstances over which the Booksellers can have no control, and it has hitherto been found impracticable to devise any plan by which new publications after their receipt can be so expeditiously circulated as to meet the impatience of the members and subscribers.

I have likewise observed at such discussions, whether formal or incidental, that it appeared to be the members who made the least use of the Library that were most clamorous. For all that I have heard on those occasions was, that such a novel had not been received, or that such a novel had arrived weeks before the copy forwarded by the Booksellers had reached the Society. But the Members seem to forget that the Library was founded not merely for their amusement, but principally for their instruction, and for affording them assistance in acquiring general knowledge, or in prosecuting such literary pursuits as they might apply to. A certain proportion, however, of the Funds has been appropriated to the purchase of works of light reading, and a reference to the 10th class, containing Novels, Romances and Tales, will perhaps suffice to shew that enough of such publications have been, and still continue to be, purchased. Nor can it be disputed that the objects, for which the Library was instituted, would be entirely defeated, were the principal part of the Funds to be applied to any other purpose than the completing it with the standard works in all branches of Literature and Science.

If, therefore, this subject has been reagitated at present in consequence of their being an available annual surplus of funds of £600—, three questions naturally occur.

1st. Shall the present system of appropriating £200 annually for the purchase of new publications, and of employing the rest of the funds in the purchase of standard works, be continued?

2d. Shall the whole of the surplus be employed in the purchase of new publications?

3d. Shall the amount of the annual subscription be reduced by one half, it being thought unnecessary to purchase any more standard works.

With regard to the two first questions, the present sum has been found sufficient for the purchase of all new publications of any value, including medical works; as theological and sceintific works are considered to be standard works, and as such are ordered by the society. The only manner, consequently, by which the supply of books could be encreased, would be by directing all the novels—trash or not that were published, to be forwarded, or by procuring duplicate copies of works of general interest. The adoption, however, of the first of these plans, I should think, no member would dream of proposing; but, were it possible for the members to agree as to what works were of general interest, the employment of another £ 100—in procuring duplicate copies of them, would probably give much satisfaction, as it would render the circulation so much the more expeditious.

But should any member, contrary to my expectation, move that the whole of the surplus should be employed in the purchase of new publications, I trust that he will be prepared to shew the kind of books on which he intends that so large a sum should be expended. For, although I have been long in the habit of reading the notices of books published, it seems to me quite impossible that it could be so laid out, even if it were wished. The greatest part of the surplus must therefore, be either employed in supplying the Library with the standard works in which it is still so greatly deficient, or it would become expedient to reduce the amount of the annual subscription. For it will probably be admitted, that to relieve the members and subscribers from the payment of one half of this sum would be far preferable to expending it in the purchase of publications of no permanent value and mere ephemeral interest.

If, however, all new publications, good, bad and indifferent, are not to be purchased, selection must be resorted to, and in that case I cannot understand how such selection can be more judiciously made than by such established and respectable Booksellers and publishers as Messrs. Longman and Co. That they have hitherto forwarded no works but such as deserved a place in the Library may be at once ascertained by a reference to the catalogue and to reviews; and I am quite convinced that on examination it will be found that, during the last seventeen years, there have not been seventeen works of any value or general interest published which have been omitted to be forwarded by Messrs. Longman and Co. Why, therefore, it has been so repeatedly wished to change the present mode of procuring books would seem inexplicable, were it not to be accounted for by the ignorance which prevails amongst the members respecting the publication of books, as the examining of advertisements and catalogues is much too dull a labor for them to undertake. But, before attempts are made for altering the present system, would it not be advisable that those who wish for a change, should take the trouble of producing proof that it is necessary and practicable; and that the new plan which they propose will, beyond a doubt, rectify all the alleged defects in the administration of the affairs of the Library that are at present complained of?

I have, &c.

14th August, 1834. MONITOR.

INUNDATION AT SURAT.

On Wednesday, the 6th. inst., a general inundation took place at Surat, by which the inhabitants have suffered severely. The following are the leading features of this unfortunate event:—About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the water began to overflow the town; the people at first thought it was occasioned by an unusually high spring-tide and consequently expressed but little alarm: At 9 P. M. the water reached its height, and on the morning of the 7th, at ½ past five, the whole city was under water, and had the appearance of a sea. The inhabitants, much terrified, shut themselves up in their houses, abandoning their property to the raging element. Boats were plying throughout the city endeavouring to save the inhabitants, but in many cases without success, in consequence of the severity of the accompanying gale. Two days previous to this calamity much rain had fallen; many large Banyan and other trees, were blown down, and several large houses unroofed by the force of the wind; whilst others were entirely carried away by the inundation. The loss sustained by the sufferers is estimated at from 25 to 30 lakhs of Rupees. For two days the inhabitants were unable to procure food, but were at length supplied by the exertions and liberality of Ardaseer Bahadoor, who sent round boats with prepared gram and Indian corn. The heads of the Hindoo community also sent supplies to their respective castes. Many lives have been lost, and nine men are said to have been crushed by the fall of the scaffolding in front of the Nabob's Palace. Cattle innumerable have perished in the flood. The Cotton and Jewarry crops are entirely destroyed. The depth of water is said not to have been so great as during the inundation in 1821, but the damage it has done—as far as they can judge at present—appears to be considerably greater.

At Baroach and Noosary also, they have experienced similar calamities, but the particulars have not yet reached us, except that at Baroach, grain to the value of Rs. 1,50,000, is said to have been destroyed.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURE.

ARRIVALS,

Ensign W. Thomson, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.
Surg. Alexander Henderson, do. from do.
Capt. Farrell, 6th Regt N. I. from Bhevndy.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. A. Burns, to Akulcote.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, at Kulladghee, the Lady of Henry Allan Harrison, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Rutnagerie, on Monday morning, the 11th inst., at half past 5 o'clock, Leticia, the youngest daughter of Mr. Manoel Estevao de Rozario, head clerk of the Udawlut, aged 1 year and 7 months.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the 29th July, Louisa Sarah Grantham, the infant daughter of Lieut. Colonel the Baron De Kutzleben, Commanding the 44th Regt. N. I. aged one year, eight months and ten days.

At Ootacamund, on the 31st July, Mr. Peter Prim.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 23d July, Mrs. Charles Pereira, of a son.

At Chinsurah, on the 10th July, Mrs. A. W. Stone, of a son

At Bowdangah, near Pubna, on the 20th July, Mrs. Catherine Anna Lloyd, of a daughter.

At Neemuch, on the 10th July, the Lady of Brigadier Fagan, C. B., Commanding the Meywar Field Force, of a daughter

At Singapore, on Saturday, the 28th June, Mrs. J. H Moor, of a son.

At Sobha Bazar, on the 29th, July, 11½ A. M., the Ranee of Moha Rajah Kalikrishen Behadur was safely delivered of a Son and Heir. On this occasion, the Royal *Nowbut* (or drums) played in full band, and the Sepoys observed their obeisance by firing three times muskets.

MARRIAGES.

At Chinsurah, on the 16th July, Lieutenant T. R. Leighton, H. M. 44th Foot, to Emily Cornelia, only daughter of the late Captain Dewaal, 60th Regiment B. N. I., and Grand-daughter of D. A. Overbeck, Esq., of the same place.

At Meerutt, on the 16th July, Serjeant William MacBarnett, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, to Miss Charlotte Fox, daughter of Quarter Master Serjeant Fox, of the 52d Regiment Native Infantry.

At the Scotch Church, Calcutta, on the 26th July, by the Reverend Mr. Charles, J. R. Middleton, Esq to Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the late Captain Leigh, of the Country Service.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, the wife of Serjeant John Pratt, of the Town Guard, Calcutta aged 21 years.

At Calcutta, on the 26th July, Mrs. Ann Sheppi relict of the late Mr. Thomas Sheppard, Franc lot, H. C. M. S., aged 48 years.

At Sea, on the 29th or 30th April, Mrs Jul Jeffreys, aged 30 years

At Narraingunge, on the evening of the July, Elizabeth, the Lady of William Terrarear q., aged 59 years.

At Monghier, on the 19th July, Mr. Jo Paternoster, of the wound he received from his ant without provocation, aged 28 years.

At Agra, on the 14th July, Miss Anne Benjamim, Chatfield.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, M aged 4[illegible] years, 6 months, and 15, Captain Charles

At Chinsurah, on the 3d Keirnander, of the Invalids. Mrs. M. MacDonald,

At Dinapore, on the 1st Ju deeply and sincerely regret

SHIPPING REPORT.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Since our last.

No DEPARTURES.

Augt. 16th.—Sh Mermaid, Thos Johnson, Master, to Madras. Mr. Haylett

Passengers.—Palmira, William Loader, Master, to — Do. Sh Calcutta

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Isabella, Anna Robertson, Taylor, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Hadders[illegible], Balfour, Lady Feversham, and Chas. Ke[illegible]
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, and Meekaee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Brig Tawze. and Futtel Currim.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline publishing the range of the Thermometer &c. forwarded from Nugger, the repetition of figures causing great trouble and delay in correcting the press.

We have received a long letter from AN OBSERVER dated Goa. We cannot publish such a production. If this gentleman should contemplate favoring us again, we request he will get some competent person to write for him, or that he will write in Portuguese, and we will translate his production if worthy of a place in our columns.

MEDICAL FUND.—A SUBSCRIBER's letter has come too late for insertion in to-day's paper. We are in doubt whether it would not be as well to send it to the secretary to the fund.

Mr. Willoughby's letter will appear in our next.

The letter from an officer of the Malligaum Brigade requires consideration.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1834.

We observe, by the Calcutta Courier, that the steamer *Forbes* cannot be got ready to make her second attempt to reach the Red Sea, before the 15th instant at the soonest, and it is probable she may not leave Calcutta before the 20th. We observe by the Madras papers that she is expected to call there to replenish her coal, and receive some charts of the Red Sea forwarded by this Government, to that Presidency, for her use. It is certainly much to be regretted that no Packet has been open here for the reception of letters to be transmitted by her; there are many persons who would have been glad to have availed themselves of the opportunity of writing by her, particularly as the season is now approaching during which, vessels sailing from Bombay for England, cease to make quick passages.

We insert, in a preceding column, an account of the Flood which recently occurred at Surat, Broach and Nowsary, by which we are sorry to observe, several lives have been lost and property to the estimated value of 25 lacks of Rupees destroyed. Private letters received, reduce the estimated damage to 20 lacks which we hope will ultimately prove more correct valuation.

We continue our extracts from the London papers, and have, in our present number, concluded the debate on the Reform of the Union, from the *Spectator*.

We beg leave to call the attention of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to a letter of MONITOR, inserted in another column, and recommend it particularly to those gentlemen who are so anxious to make alterations in the present arrangements of the establishment. We think it not unworthy the consideration of the members, whether it would not be better to exchange class No. 10 from the catalogue of the Society, as it is this class only, which causes so much misunderstanding amongst them. We certainly have never looked upon this establishment as a mere Circulating library, but have considered it as holding a higher rank, and we should regret to see it degraded in its character by the members giving way to, and encouraging, the proposed alteration. MONITOR suggests, might be made to obtain some of the new publications in duplicate, but we hope this rule, if carried, may be extended to class No. 10.

MADRAS.

The Steamer *Forbes* will leave Diamond Harbour on her second eventful trip on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 15th. Her stay at our Port will be for the space of 18 hours. The arrangements for her trip are all complete, the depôts of coals established, and we learn that an express has arrived from the Government of Bombay, bring Charts of the Red Sea and of Socotra for her use, which have been placed in the hands of the agents Messrs. Barrow and Co. All seems to bid fair for success—may our hopes and wishes be realized! It will give an impetus to the feeling that appears already growing in Europe towards this important subject.—*Male Asylum Herald. August.* 6.

CALCUTTA.

The *Forbes* will not be ready to start on the 9th of August the day appointed. A postponement of the day has not been formally announced, but we must not delay to apprize our distant readers of the circumstance to prevent their closing their letters some days sooner than necessary. To offer a *guess*, we would say the 15th is the earliest possible day, but we conceive any letter in the Calcutta Post Office by the 20th will be in time.

The patrons of Steam Navigation will be glad to hear that the subject is seriously engaging attention at home. A letter of the 26th of March states, that "the Court of Directors are very busy on Steam affairs: so are all the Government authorities. This shews, that the agitation of the subject in India, and the zeal with which subscriptions were raised, have done some good. The money expended in the *Forbes* may yet bring a good return as a public experiment like the seed shown in good land, destined in due season to yield an abundant harvest.—*Calcutta Courier, July* 18.

The *Forth* has brought us a *Canton Register* and *Price Current* of the 20th of May. They contain no news. Ex-Governor Lee, who was reported dead, has obtained the imperial permission to return home. Opium is quoted, for new Patna 550, Benares 535, Malwa 610. The deliveries in May, up to the 15th, were 648 chests, and sales were rather more brisk. Bengal Cotton is quoted at 14 Taels.—*Ibid.*

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

"You will already have been apprized of the capture of a smuggling boat with about one hundred chests of the drug, and what is worse many orders in Chinese for sycee and opium, also two of the boat men. This affair in the first instance it was supposed would as on previous occasions, have been but of momentary interruption and that the trade would be resumed under the usual reconciliation effected by bribery and the submission to a heavy *mulct*,

The matter however, has assumed a very serious aspect. The vengeance of the Government being directed with unprecedented vigilance against the parties whose names have been given up as the proprietors of the goods seized, as well as against some of the leading brokers.

Whether the Viceroy's object is to attempt to crush the illicit trafic by our usual persecution, or whether by increased severity, he aims at extorting a higher pecuniary compromise for the officer is uncertain; but so extraordinary are the proceedings of Government in every department that no one can form a conjecure as to the result, but in either case the consequece must prove very injurious to the opium trade during the remainder of this present season, for the two persons in question who are the objects of vngeance have been the most enterprizing in the trade, and have had more capital engaged in it than all the other dealers combined—and whether suffering total ruin of their fortunes and risking severe personal punishment may deter them and others from again entering into this trade—time only can determine.

The Viceroy may at any moment put a stop to the persecution but it is beyond his power to restore monied cidence where faith has been broken.

The intercourse must experience such a degree of interruption it will take a considerable time to recover from, and will be long before capitalists will be found willing to embark in adventures so extremely precarious.

The effect on land and prices has been felt materially here, and is feared will materially injure those engaged in opium speculations this season.

Our correspondent also adds the following, though he does not positively that the conference has taken:—

The Viceroy upon is just off on his annual round of inspection of the Military stations of his province," prior to his departure, the new Fayune waited on and asked his instructions as *to how*, any Chinese servant coming from England was to be dealt with in his absence, supposing him to arrive—Viceroy *declined giving advice*, but the Fayune pressed for precise instructions: saying *if he*, "he can I know go to Macao, but how can a King servant come to Canton? What to do: "The Viceroy left him within the comfort of appealing for orders to Pekin."—*Hurkaru July 29.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Saturday's Courier.)

On Thursday, before the House was formed, some conversation occurred relative to an assertion of Mr. O'Connell, in his speech on Tuesday, that one of the Members of Wiltshire were present at the time when [illegible] made in the Lords respecting the separation of the United States, and the severance from Great Britain, Mr O'Connell stated that he alluded to Mr. Benett; but both Mr. Benett and Mr. Macqueen denied any recollection of the circumstance. Mr. O'Connell, however, said that he distinctly recollected that Mr. Benett was present.

Mr E. Tennant, the order of the day having been read as usual, then addressed the House, in a very long speech: in the course of which he went over much of the same ground as Mr. Rice. He felt particularly on the condition of Ireland previous to and since the Union; and maintained that in every way Ireland had gained prodigiously by the connexion. As to the independence of the Irish Legislature which it was asserted had been secured by the of 1782, nothing could be a greater fallacy. The Irish Parliament was any thing but independent.

Nothing could be more unreal than the pageant of that boasted independence. The Irish Legislature, in fact, remained as fully under the control of the English Ministry as before: and even the boasted repeal of Poyning's Law turned out to be but a specious delusion. The Minister resigned the privilege of opposing the introduction of an Irish bill, but he returned the equivalent power of a veto after it had passed; thus bringing the Legislative portion of the Government completely under British control. The act which wrought this effect was introduced in the Irish Parliament in 1782, and was generally known by the title of Yelverton's Act: it enacted that no bill should pass into a law in Ireland unless returned under the Great Seal of Great Britain. At the very moment when the Irish Legislature asserted their independence on the principle that the King governed Ireland in right of his Irish crown, and not as a portion of the realm of England, it actually passed a law by which its acts were thus subjected to the control of a foreign cabinet. The House would observe also, that no line of distinction was drawn between local acts and public acts—all were alike to be submitted to the same ordeal and the veriest legislative meddling the interests of Ireland—a bill for a road or a turnpike, for a canal or a bridge, for a tax, a duty, or a police regulation—was alike subjected to the control of the British Minister. And yet to this humiliation Ireland submitted without murmuring and called her condition independence! Not only on those measures was the Irish Parliament completely amenable to a superior power, but this same independent Parliament was totally excluded from one of the noblest fields of legislation that could possibly give dignity or importance to a country—external legislation. From this she was completely excluded, even in matters in which her own interests were most nearly concerned.

Mr. Tennant insisted upon the impossibility of having distinct independent legislatures in England and Ireland. He instanced the present state of the American Republican, and the history of Spain and Portugal, Holland and Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, to prove the feeble nature of that federative tie which Mr. O'Connell sought to form between England and Ireland. The nearer the approach to independence, the nearer was the approach to rebellion. A considerable portion of Mr. Tennant's speech was devoted to a description of the probable state of Ireland were the Union repealed and Mr. O'Connell installed Dictator. He made more than one allusion to the motives of Mr. O'Connell for keeping up the agitation; and said, that if the Union was carried by money, that was also the great incentive to the exertions of those who wished to dissolve it. He reprobated the conduct of the Catholic clergy, and asked the Protestant Members of Ireland how they could expect, after the Repeal of the Union, to combat this giant influence single-handed. As to absenteeism, it was absurd to suppose that it had been caused by the Union. As long ago as the middle of the seventeenth century, it had been computed by Prior to drain off a million and a half annually from Ireland. The scourges of Ireland were not the respectable classes, they were not the noble and illustrious, but the base and indigent of men. He concluded with declaring most solemnly, that he should vote for the amendment in the full conviction that in so doing he gave his vote for the preservation of the laws, religion, and happiness of his country.

The amendment was then read from the chair, as follows.

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, feel it our duty humbly to approach your Majesty's throne, to record in the most solemn manner our fixed determination to maintain unimpaired and undisturbed the Legislative Union between Great Britian and Ireland; which we consider to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connexion between the two countries, and to the peace and security and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

"We feel this our determination to be as much justified by our views of the general interests of the State, as by our conviction that to no other portion of your Majesty's subjects is the maintenance of the Legislative Union more important than to the inhabitants of Ireland themselves.

"We humbly represent to your Majesty, that the Imperial Parliament have taken the affairs of Ireland into their most serious consideration, and various salutary laws have been enacted since the Union, for the advancement of the most important interests of Ireland, and of the empire at large.

"In expressing to your Majesty our resolution to maintain the Legislative Union inviolate, we humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall persevere in applying our best attention to the removal of all just causes of complaint, and to the promotion of all well considered measures of improvement."

Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR said, the question was not one of mere multiplication; it was a question whether Ireland should be an independent kingdom, the right arm of England, or be degraded and debased, a shame to her Representatives, a drag-chain on the resources of England, and a beggar at her gates. He denied that English gentlemen, who had not resided in Ireland, were competent to form an opinion on the real condition of the country. Of course, as the population had greatly increased, they required more houses to live in, and consumed more clothing and food; but that did not disprove the fact of their extreme wretchedness What ought to be the food of the Irish peasantry, was exported to feed the absentees; and their imports consisted of manufactured articles, which they were too poor to produce themselves. Remarks had been made respecting the mode in which the services of Mr. O'Connell were recompensed: that recompense was a voluntary one on the part of those who made it. Grattan, Horne Tooke, and Fox, had all been remunerated for the sacrifices they had made to the public; and there was certainly nothing discreditable in it. There was no truth in the assertions that the Irish Catholics would seek for a foreign connexion. In 1798, out of a hundred state prisoners, only three were Catholics. The idea of establishing a Catholic ascendancy was absurd. He was a Protestant himself, and would resist any such attempt with all his strength. There was a vast deal of inconsistent absurdity in the declarations of Mr. Rice and Mr. Tennant, that the Irish were well off and comfortable, and yet the prey of agitators. When men were living in comfort, it was out of the power of mischief-makers to persuade them that they were oppressed and miserable. He entreated Mr. Littleton to judge for himself, and not to be swayed by the opinions and misrepresentations of his colleagues.

Mr. LITTLETON said, that any person, however argumentatively, historically, or financially conversant with the present question, would feel considerable difficulty in following the discursive and declamatory speech of Mr. O'Connor. After the extraordinary and powerful speech of Mr. Rice, it was unnecessary for him to enlarge upon the subject, for the statements of that speech had by no means been controverted. That speech would be referred to hereafter as a manual on the subject, by all who should be disposed to examine the question as one of mere historic interest. Nothing had been heard of Repeal from 1800 to 1832. It was in fact a sentiment not of natural growth in Ireland. It was now conceived for the purposes of a selfish and most unjustifiable description. He would call the attention of the House to what were to be the results of Repeal. A threat of confiscation had been held out. A tax of 75 per cent. was to be imposed on the incomes of absentee landlords. Then it was said that no person would be allowed to hold estates both in England and Ireland avowed. The passing of a bill to effect this was one of the first results he expected from Repeal. It this was it there would be a Federal Union: but the way were accticable. The men who talked in this way were from his speech Separatists. Mr. O'Connell, judging from his speech, if in his sense and his actions, must be a Separatist, if in his sense of his debtor—like Shylock did not demand the life of his heart: so Mr O'Connell the pound of flesh nearest the heart: only those measures did not demand separation—ble. He regretted which made separation inevitable as he wished to direct Mr. O'Connell was not present speech at the dedication attention to a passage in his Kildare, as reported in the Roman Catholic chapel at

"How," asked the Member for Dublin, "can any men sitting in London know our wants and our wishes, and what is right to be done in our affairs? How can you let them know your desires? Why, if the Parliament were sitting in Dublin, and your Representatives were doing wrong, could take your shorts sticks in your hands some fine morning, and go up and tell them to vote honestly." (*Shouts of "Hear!" and cheers from Mr. F. O'Connor and Mr. O'Dwyer.*) The Members for Cork and Drogheda applauded that recommendation. He was extremely glad they did so. This was said to be one of the great and principal advantages of a domestic Legislature; and yet, in the same speech in which Mr. O'Connell gave such advice he deprecates violence and talks about "the red arm of God's vengeance being ever lifted up against the man who sheds a fellow creature's blood." One argument was worth a thousand rhetorical flourishes—"Take your short sticks in your hands, and go up and tell them to vote honestly and rightly." (*Cheers and laughter.*) If there was any gentleman present, and peradventure there might be four, who were pluming themselves on the idea of having seats in Mr. O'Connell's domestic Legislature, he would beg most sincerely to tender them his cordial congratulations on the brilliant prospect before them of their Parliamentary independence.

He warmed the Repealers, that there existed on the part of the labouring population of England, a strong feeling that they were injured by the incursions of the Irish peasantry; and if Repeal were carried, the table of the House might soon be covered with petitions for the exclusion of the "stranger" (to use Mr. O'Connell's favourite expression), and that the Irish might be shut out of England altogether.

It would not be very difficult to forsee the result of such appeals in a Parliament exclusively British, consulting only British interests, founded only on British predilections, and in which not only the eloquent advocacy of Mr. O'Connell would be wanting, but in which not a favourable voice would be raised, however feebly, by any one connected with Ireland by property, or by any obligations of honour or interest inclined to promote the welfare of that country.

Mr. Littleton then described the base and degraded condition of the old Irish Parliaments, and the demoralizing effects of their corruption, which were felt throughout the country.

Those evils were not merely historical; they actively displayed themselves up to the present moment. Still, however, they were not the natural growth, nor did they originate in the peculiarities of Irish character—they were inseparably connected with the Government which was obliged to manage its movements through the instrumentality of such a domestic Legislature. And he believed if it were now again re-established, in times of broil and emergency, when the exigency of the occasion seemed to justify the means, Ministers, it would be found, would not be backward in availing themselves of the facilities which were afforded; and a system of corruption would again secretly and silently become the settled system of their government in that country.

He had no right to question the purity of Mr. O'Connell's motives. He was quite willing to admit, that up to the period of Catholic Emancipation, he had conferred on his country the greatest possible benefit. Since that time, he had been a most unfortunate obstacle to the social welfare and progressive improvement of the Irish. He did hope however, that after the solemn adjudication of this question by Parliament, he would have the prudence to desist from agitation, and would unite himself with all that was intelligent, worthy, and respectable in Ireland, in an endeavour to maintain public peace and existing situations.

Mr. BARRON followed Mr. Littleton, in a speech in favour of Repeal which is briefly reported, and contains no passages that call for quotation.

Mr. RUTHVEN moved that the House should adjourn which, after some opposition from Lord Althorp, was agreed to.

Nearly the whole of last night was again occupied with the discussion of this question. Mr. Ruthven, Mr. H. Grant, and Mr. Sheil, spoke in favour of Mr. O'Connell's motion; and Mr. John Browne, Sir Daniel Sandford, Mr. Lambert, and Sir Robert Peel, supported the amendment. The arguments used were with scarcely any exception, the same as those advanced by the speakers in the earlier part of the bebate.

Sir DANIEL SANDFORD, who expressly sserted his freedom from party bias, and his determination to act with prefect independence, alluded particularly to the declaration of Mr. O'Connell that a considerable portion of the Scottish people were in favour of Repeal. There had certainly been a portion in favour of that measure presented from Paisley; but it proceeded almost exclusively from the Irish Catholic emigrants. Sir Daniel said, that he considered financial details as very fallacious guides towards ascertaining the moral condition of a country. Returns of imports and exports might show the wealth of a country, but not how that wealth was diffused. He maintained, that full measure of justice was not meted out to Scotland at the time of her Union with England, nor since. She was not as well treated by the Reform Act as Ireland if her wealth and intelligence were taken into account But she was peaceful, because there were no political agitators to disturb her population. He was utterly opposed to Repeal of the Union, and could not rest satisfied without raising his voice against it.

Mr. GRATTAN maintained that his father was to the very last in favour of a Repeal of the Union, as the only means of preventing separation. He endeavoured at some length, and with much ingenuity, by taking the averages of different periods from those chosen by Mr Rice, to prove that the immediate effects of the Union were disastrous to Ireland.

Mr. LAMBERT dwelt upon Mr. O'Connell's proceedings in the work of agitation. He complained of Mr. O'Connell's absence; as he had ascertained that he was in the precincts of the House, and he had given him notice that he intended to make his career in Ireland the subject of remark. [While Mr. Lambert was speaking Mr. O'Connell entered, and took his seat, amidst the cheers of his friends. One of Mr. Lambert's remarks, or rather the manner in which it was made, threw the House into convulsion of laughter. Mr. O'Connell had said at a public meeting "Only imagine two hundred and fifty gentlemen taking houses in Dublin and furnishing from the shops of the different tradesmen, and spending their incomes there!" *Gentlemen*, said Mr. Lambert, *gentlemen!* It was the pecular mode of pronouncing this word, as the Reporters inform us, that excited the risibility of the House so powerfully.]

Mr. SHEIL objected strongly to the amendment. It conveyed an intimation that the Imperial Parliament pledged itself that the uniform tenor of policy exercised towards Ireland was one of wisdom and justice. He denied that there was any more reason to apprehend that the Irish Parliament would be overawed by mobs, than an English one; and reminded those who were of a different opinion, that Cromwell had once removed the mace, and that Lord George Gordon and his mob had attempted to overawe the House of Commons. The proceedings of the Irish Parliament had been misrepresented. In 1793, it had made a great step towards relieving the Catholics from the penalties to which they were liable. He asked why a Committee should be refused for inquiry into the state of Ireland, when Mr. Stanly had at once granted one to examine into the complaints of the Canadians, Mr. Stanley said, "Let the Canadians prove their case if they can." That was all he and his friends asked for—an opportunity of proving their case.

Sir ROBERT PEEL was received with cries of "Withdraw!" and "Go on!" which lasted some time. He expressed his willingness to do either, as the House thought best; but he really thought it was time that this debate should be brought to a close. If it were to last ten times as long,—if ten times the argument and ingenuity were brought to bear upon the subject that had already been employed upon it,—still the conviction would press upon the country, that the House ought not to submit to the dismemberment of the empire. When Mr. Canning was asked to refute some arguments in favour of the Repeal, he replied "Repeal the Union—restore the Heptarchy!" Were the Union repealed, England would sink to a fourth-rate power, and Ireland become the province of some other country. He quoted a passage from the evidence of Mr. Sheil in 1825, given before a Committee of the House of Commons, in which that gentleman had declared, that if Catholic Emancipation were granted, the Irish would be quite indifferent as to the Union; and that whenever "any mention was made in a Catholic assembly of the evils of that measure, it was made for the purposes of rhetorical excitement, and not with any serious view on the part of the speaker to disturb that which, in his humble judgment, was *perfectly indissoluble*." Sir Robert then put a number of cases, in which the impracticability of two distinct Legislatures acting together under one Sovereign was shown. What Minister would hold power in England, if the King had servants in Ireland whom he could not control? Suppose the King were to go to war, and one Parliament should grant supplies which the other refused. How would the question of money be arranged? What proportion of the expenditure of a war, supposing both Parliaments sanctioned it, should be borne by each nation? He defended at great length the conduct of Mr. Pitt and Castlereagh at the period of the Rebellion and the Union. He did not know whether it was the intention of the Repealers or not to restore the ancient monarchy of Ireland; but if it were, he hoped that they would choose a legitimate descendant of the ancient Sovereigns.

He disclaimed any intention of presuming to interfere in the arrangement of the Irish crown, but, from the judgement he was able to form from his reading of Irish history, there was no person, in the event of the ancient monarchy being restored, who would be better entitled to the dignity than his honourable friend Mr. Fergus O'Connor. (*Loud laughter.*) He owed a deep debt to Irish hospitality, and he was proud to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness which he met in Ireland; and in return, he would hope for that country, if it should return to its ancient system of government, that one of the ancient race, in the person of the honourable Member for Cork should assert his rightful supremacy.

There were, however, it appeared, certain parliminaries which Mr. O'Connor would have to perform in case of his elevation to the throne—

First a white cow was to be sacrified; and then the Monarch postulate was to strip-naked and bathed in a vat; after which he was to eat of the flesh and drink of the broth of the sacrifice. The custom of the ceremony with the title he would take leave to hand over to the honorable Member for Cork; premising that the office required some culinary skill, as it was indispensable that the Monarch should make his own soup. (*Continued laughter.*)

Sir Robert Peel concluded by protesting in the most solemn manner against the motion And the debate was adjourned once more, on the motion of Mr. Callaghan, to Monday next.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.

All the land in the country subject to tithes is to be valued, by separate valuators for each county. Arable is to be distinguished from pasture land. The rent is to be taken as the criterion of the value, wherever peculiar circumstances do not render it evidently an unfair one. The tithe actually paid, whether by arable or by non-arable land, is also to be valued, on an average of the last five years. The sums thus ascertained are to be laid before the Magistrates at Quarter-sessions; who are to determine the proportion which the tithe bears to the rent; and this proportion is to be made fixed and invariable. The operation of valuing the land is to be repeated every seven years; but whatever rent it may pay, the *proportion* of the tithe to the rent is not to vary, though the *amount* of the tithe will depend upon the amount of the rent. The tithe is to be paid by the owner, not the occupier of the land; and the former is to have the liberty of redeeming the tithe by a payment equal to twenty-five years purchase on the annual value: he may also make it a permanent rent-charge or mortgage, bearing interest at four per cent., redeemable at his option, but not liable to be foreclosed. When the money so paid belongs to the clergy, not to laymen, it is to be invested, by a Commission which is to sit in each county—and to consist of the Bishop of the diocese, with such assistants as he may select—in land or other securities, for the benefit of the incumbent to whom the tithes were paid before. When the money is invested in land, the incumbent is to have the power of granting a lease of it for twenty-one years, but not to be allowed to receive fines on renewal. In the case of hop-land, an additional sum per acre will be charged over that which other arable land is liable to. Moduses are to be set apart, and not included in the general valuation. Where there is any doubt as to the ownership of the tithe, the sums paid in lieu of it are to go into the Exchequer, to be drawn thence by the party who shall be adjudged the legal owner.

It would be impossible to form a plan for the commutation of tithes, which would not be liable to many serious objections. This is the case with the one proposed by Lord Althorp. It may be as well to mention some of these, for which perhaps remedies may be found. But this is not done in a captious or unfriendly spirit; for we agree with Mr. Baring in thinking, that a measure which proposes to effect so great and necessary a change, and the principle of which is so undoubtedly good, should not be viewed with too nice or critical an eye.

By the mode of valuation proposed, some parties will gain and others lose: the rentals of few tithe-owners will remain as they are. Special bargains will in most cases be set aside by this overriding measure. In some cases, where tithes have been mortgaged or made the subject of settlement, it may happen that the mortgagee may find his security worth considerably less than he imagined. The lenient tithe-owner will gain—his tenants will suffer. In other words, the Clergy will generally gain, and their tenants will be the losers; for, taking the country through from Berwick to the Land's-End, it will be found that the lay impropriators exact the highest rate of tithe. In this way, it will happen that the striking of the average will tend to raise clerical and lower lay incomes: and as the lay tithes are those which are generally mortgaged, there will be an outcry, probably, from a rather numerous class of persons.

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The tendency of the plan is to mix up the Clergy a great deal too much with secular affairs. Money paid in redemption of tithes is to be invested in land for their benefit. They will thus become landed proprietors, and in many instances farmers. They are to have the power of leasing for twenty-one years, but not of taking fines for renewals. Clergymen are but men; and it is to be hoped that some regulation will be adopted to prevent their breach of the law in this respect, for the temptation to break it in the case of an old or needy parson will be very strong. But the main objection to this mode of converting clergymen, whether they like it or not, into landowners and cultivators, is its inevitable tendency to draw off their attention from sacred things—to mix them up in the petty squabbles of their neighbourhood—to give them a direct personal interest in opposition to that of some members at least of their congregations. Lord Althorp does not seem to have made up his mind as to whether the land purchased for the endowment of livings shall be liable or not to the Poor-rates. But as Sir Robert Peel remarked, if it is not to be liable, the land now subject to the heaviest rates will be bought, and thus an increased burden be thrown upon the other owners of land. What is to become of the tithes on poultry, eggs, and pigs? How can they be commuted? We hope that there is some provision in the bill for doing away with these most vexatious payments altogether; but Lord Althorp gave no explanation on this point, neither does his semi-official interpreter in the *Times*.

Perhaps one of the weightiest objections to the project is, that it does not close the door to future litigation, but opens it wide every seven years. Moreover, the tithe-owner will step in periodically and reap the benefit of the landlord's improvements, just as he did before of the tenant's. To be sure, the tithe-payer may protect himself against this, by redeeming his tithes; but so he may now, to a great extent, by taking a lease of them. And we suspect that, in consequence of the great uncertainty as to the keeping up of rents to their present rate, few landowners will be willing to saddle their estates with a permanent money payment to be fixed by the first valuation under the new bill. Suppose the Corn-laws are repealed and rents fall, his redemption mortgage will operate like a family settlement made in the days of a depreciated currency. In a variety of ways, we fear, this part of the measure will work badly.

On the other hand, the landowners will receive a periodical intimation of the *cost* of the establishment, conveyed in so simple and direct a manner, that it can hardly fail to set them thinking on the real amount of the *benefit* yielded in return. It may be, that the paymasters of the Clergy will then imagine, that if spiritual assistance can be had on cheaper terms, there is no great wisdom in providing men of God with purple and fine linen. Rich livings and Cathedral sinecures will then be cut down. That will be the first step only. But what will be the next? A *disinterested* adoption of the *voluntary* principle?

When the interest of a mortgage falls into arrear, the effectual remedy of the man who holds it is a foreclosure. The tithe-owners are not to have the right of foreclosing. In what other way are they to be made sure of their interest? Is their existing lien on the land, their power to take tithes in kind, to be converted into a mere personal security?

Much more might be said on this fruitful topic. It appears to be the wish of Ministers that as little should be said as possible. The *Globe* dimisses the subject in an obscure paragraph of two lines and a half; the *Courier* mutters disapprobation; and the *Times* says nothing more than is absolutely necessary, and gives the subject the go-by. But this is not the way to treat a measure of such importance. As we have already remarked, we are aware of the vast difficulties attending an improvement of the Tithe system, and think that the efforts of Ministers should be treated with candour; but the full and fair discussion of all subjects is the true mode of arriving at the best way of dealing with them. Ministers should *invite* discussion on their project, not strive to prevent it.—*Spectator, April* 19.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

The ensuing week will form a memorable æra in the annals of our Indian relations. The commercial privileges of the East India Company will cease on Tuesday next, when the Company will assume its legislative functions over a population numbering a hundred millions of souls. A trust of such magnitude and importance has never before been confided to the hands of any corporate body, and it would be impossible to discharge it with the discretion and watchfulness it demands if the conflicting anxieties of commercial speculation had continued to be mixed up with the cares of government. Yet this union, so distracting in it nature, and so perilous to both the interests it embraced, must be considered to have led to the formation of our gigantic power in the East. Unquestionably to the commercial privileges of the East India Company, monopolizing and arbitrary as they were, must be referred the acquisition of that wondrous sovereignty which inspires the page of history with the interest of a tale of enchantment. The continuance of this union up to the present period appears to have been absolutely necessary in order to bring the great objects of the eastern rule to maturity, and to establish the security of that vast field of enterprise which the original energy of the Company obtained and enlarged. But the seeds which their activity laid have germinated in a production which demands a different fosterage, and the government wisely severed the functions which could not have been any longer exercised with advantage.

The avowed principle of binding up the interests of the East India Company, as proprietors of stock, with the government of the empire, is founded on a wise policy, and a philosophical view of human nature. To give to the merchant kings of the East a vested interest in the social welfare of the people is to put an honourable reward upon just legislation which, under the singular circumstances in which our Indian possessions are placed, is, perhaps, the only way in which we could arrive at a certainty of preserving such distant relations with glory to ourselves and utility to the governed. It will confer also upon the Company the opportunity of promoting the happiness and advancing the moral improvement of an empire, the advantages of our connection with which have hitherto been chiefly at our side. So high a motive to exertion will not be lost upon the class of men who are likely to occupy the lofty station of Indian legislators. But while it is obvious that a knowledge at once minute, extensive, and practical, of the history, resources, and institutions of India have now become the more important qualifications in the administration of its affairs, it must not be forgotten that to the experience, judgment, and activity of the commercial members of the Court of Directors is to be mainly attributed the creation of that Power, which has changed its character in obedience to the irresistible course of events. The change has been effected at an auspicious period when British enterprise is best prepared to turn it to advantage; and it only remains to make it available for ends that cannot fail to confer permanent blessings upon both countries.

Considerable changes are in progress in the executive machinery of tho Company, some of which we recently noticed; and it would be well if means could be devised to avoid the annual secession of six directors in rotation, which has the effect of depriving the Court of the experience of members who, for four preceding years, were probably engaged in preparing measures which their previous knowledge would point them out as the fittest persons to carry into execution. The value of this suggestion is illustrated at this moment by the fact that the absence of some of the gentlemen who are now retiring, agreeably to usage, will be severely felt in the political and military departments of the government. Now that mercantile details have ceased to burthen the attention of the directors, this practice might with the greater propriety be dispensed with, since there no longer remains any reason of a personal kind for shifting so frequently the privileges of controul, while a new reason has sprung up for vesting in competent legislators a more durable authority.

From the alteration of views which the new charter will cause in the electoral body, a signal improvement may be anticipated in the legislature. Individual speculations will take the place of corporate trading, while independent and able men, connected with India, through immediate and remote channels, will be induced to participate in the gratifying labours of government. So long as the commercial was blended with the political functions, it could not have been expected that the administration should have been so pure and disinterested as there is now every likelihood of its becoming. But it is to be regretted that the remuneration for the ardous and important services of the directors, which is continued to them in the shape of patronage (the paltry salary attached to the office being of no consideration) should be so much diminished by the system prescribed in the selection of candidates for the civil service; a system adopted, no doubt, from a conviction of its superior advantages, but which, we fear, will not be found to conduce so much to the benefit of the service as it is calculated to compromise the feelings of those upon whom it is imposed.—*Atlas, April* 2.

CORONERS' INQUEST AT OLDHAM,
FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

The coroner arrived this morning, and about 11 o'clock, proceeded with the jury to the King William, the house at which the deceased, Thomas Bentley, has been lying since Tuesday last. The jury consists of the following gentlemen:—

For Oldham—James Mellor, Phœnix-place, cotton-dealer; Elijah Hibbert, Cowhill-lodge, ironfounder; John Ogden, King street; hat-manufacturer; William Wrigly, Wabbow-hill, coal-master.

For Royston—William Fitton, Royston, surgeon, William Taylor, Royston, auctioneer; John Travis; Surley-bridge, manufacturer; John Wilde, Heyside, gentleman.

For Crompton—John Cocker; High Crompton, gentleman: John Thomas Cocker, New Bank, ditto: Abraham Thornton, Shaw, ditto; Abraham Buckley, Shaw, shopkeeper.

For Chadderton—James Rothwell, Butter-green, farmer, John Parkinson, Heights, ditto; James Ogden, Heights, ditto; Daniel Chadwick, Thomson-lane, gentleman.

Arrangements were made (in consequence of the coroner, Mr. Ferrand, having resolved that the inquest should be a close one), with the consent of Mr. Thomson, solicitor, that the witnesses, immediately after their depositions had been given before the coroner, should restate them to the reporters. Some one however told the coroner what was passing, on which he told the landlord that either the reporters or the jury must leave the house if such proceedings were persisted in. The "press" at once unanimously resolved that they would not quit. Mr. Ferrand, on hearing this their determination, ordered a constable to take the two witnesses (one of whom had been examined, and who were then with the reporters, and place them in a room by themselves, and to keep them aloof from such persons. The "press" then decided on demanding an admittance into the room where the two witnesses were, judging that the coroner's act was illegal, and also to ascertain whether they were detained willingly. They were, as was expected, found willing to communicate all that they had said before the Coroner, and they came back with that view with the reporters to their room. This proceeding too was quickly made known to the Coroner, who then sent peremptory orders that they should be kept from such dangerous folks (we suppose). The reporters believing that Mr. Ferrand had exceeded his powers, determined in a body to pass into the room where the men were a second time confined, but on attempting to do so, a Mr. Barlow (this important personage tells, it is said, the high office of bookkeeper, and that of one of the four high constables of Oldham-above-town to boot,) threatened to call in the military if the attempt was persisted in. Of course, a night's lodging in the guard-room along with the rioters was not relished, and the matter then dropped.

The following is the evidence given before the jury, and re-stated by the witness, James Thompson, to the reporters:—The mob came between 9 and 10 o'clock. Was in the mill. We then went into the yard up to the fence. Some of us (about half a dozen) had fire-arms. The mob gathered round the mill on all sides. There was a large mob in Cotton-street. Stones were thrown out of Cotton-street into the yard at us. Kept shouting at us, who had the fire-arms. They then got into the cottage-houses, and broke the windows and everything in the houses. Nothing was left whole. This was done before any firing took place. Then they fired one after another. The shouting and firing continued. Don't know where they got the fire-arms. There were one or two blunderbusses, one pistol, and two or three muskets. Windows in front of the mill were broken before firing. Thinks half-a dozen shots had been fired before Bentley was killed. Six or seven were fired before he was shot; did not know till some minutes after he fell that any one was killed. A shot was fired at a man who was entering the yard, and who held up his arm, saying "Come on." We then all ran away out of the yard with our arms.

Here the corner's interference took place. The reporters now seeing that the evidence could not be obtained in conformity with their first plans, waited upon Mr. Thompson, the solicitor, at the Angel Inn, where the bench was setting, and stated to him the proceedings of the coroner. Mr. Thompson at once sent for the witnesses to the Angel, with the view that the witnesses might restate what they had deposed before the jury. The magistrates being made acquainted with what was going on, at once put an end to the matter, first, by alleging that the room in which the witnesses were was a private one; and 2, that no one was to have any communication with them. At a late hour I obtained from Mr. Badley the following statement, the purport of what I suppose has been stated the jury:—

"STATEMENT OF THE MEDICAL MEN

"The man who is the subject of this accident was, previous to the receipt of the injury, apparently in good health, with the exception of some old adhesions of the pleura in the left side of the chest. There was a considerable effusion of blood into the cellular texture, in the immediate neighbourhood of the passage of the bullet, as also emphysematous appearances at its entrance and the situation where it was found. The bullet, after piercing the skin immediately over the space between the first and second ribs on the left side of the thorax, made its way thereby, and ruptured in its course the aorta, between the origin of the carotid and subclavian arteries, and after fracturing and passing through the fourth rib on the right side, near its articulation with its respective vertebræ, was found imbedded in the substance of the latissimus dori muscle, by the edge of the scapula. From the large seize of the wound in the vessel, and the quantity of blood found in the chest, death must have been almost immediate.

"WILLIAM BADLEY, Surgeon.
"JAMES MURRAY, M. D."

The body was removed from the King William about 4 o'clock this afternoon, to his (Bentley's) late home. The funeral is to take place on Sunday next, at the Independent chapel, Mumps, near Oldham. This has been arranged in order to give all possible time for the operatives of Lanchashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, to be present. It will doubtless be one of the most numerous assemblages that ever took place in England. It is calculated that 100,000 persons will be in Oldham on the occasion. The military force is however great,—no less than 1,020 men besides others who are expected before the time of interment. Special constables are already sworn in. There appears no prospect whatever that the factories will resume work on Monday. This sort of thing cannot last very long. In consequence of some evidence which transpired before the jury, the coroner's warrant was issued, and Mr. Thomson's carter, and whose name I understand is Isherwood was taken up on suspicion of having shot Bentley. Another man was also seen to shoot at the same time, and from the same point, as Isherwood. He is known, and it is expected will be secured. It is proper to remark that, on looking at the place where Bentley stood when shot, it could not be less than 50 yards from the cottages, and 100 from the mill, and that it was totally impossible, without the aid of a sling, that he could have broken a window, or done the least injury to the property. It may, however, be said in justification of Isherwood and his colleagues, that it is alleged of Bentley (the decesed) that he, with others were attempting to get over the yard wall when he was killed. This, however, does not appear from James Thomson's evidence to be the case. The committee of the Commissioners of Police in Oldham had a meeeting on Wednesday evening, convened specially to investigate as to whether Heywood, their servant had acted on the instructions and authority of the magistrates, or whether by any other. Heywood would have laid the blame on the magistrates, but on close examination by the commissioners abandoned that tack. Heywood tried next to say that one of the magistrates' sons had given a sort of sanction for the proceedings, but as this son was only a minor, say 15 or 16 years of age, and which the commissioners knew right well, he (Heywood) was obliged to give up this defence also. At last he admitted that he had no authority for thus acting, but having heard from some one, whose name he could not or would not tell, that they were in the babit of administering oaths, he thought it only his duty to do as he had done. Heywood said he did not like to tell all.

By the Chairman.—We employ you, and you are our servant, and will know all.

Heywood then admitted that he had engaged men, to enter the trades' union to see if any oaths were administered. and had paid these men money for that purpose.

He then in reply to a question from the chairman said he has never told any one that he had acted on the commissioners' authority. The commissioners' law clerk, who was present at this committee, also could not say on what authority Heywood and Page had acted. The commissioners' committee adjourned, and will report their proceedings to the general body on Wednesday next.

There was a number of persons arrested to-day, who were charged with joining in the riot, &c. A few prisoners were examined also, but the evidence was in all the cases so very similar, simply going to the identification of the individuals as having been seen in the mob, throwing stones, &c., that as the cases do not add any additional interest or facts to those already stated, I have not thought them worthy of report

The Coroner's inquest stands adjourned till Monday. It broke up at half-past 7 o'clock. There were only seven witnesses examined.

There was another early meeting of the operatives this morning on the Moor, but it was by no means so numerous as those held on the two preceeding mornings. On this occasion the Rev. Mr. Mills attended, and on his appearance read the Riot Act. The meeting dispersed. I had almost forgot to mention, that Mr. Halshall, armed with a retainer from the deceased widow, applied to the Coroner for admission, when strange to say, this request was promptly and unhesitatingly refused. It is only fair, however, to add, that Mr. Thomson, the solicitor for the prosecution of the numerous prisoners, was also refused admittance. The town is comparatively deserted to-day. Probably the money is growing scarce with many. All the factories are still standing, and there is no chance of resuming operations next week even. This, however, cannot last very long. People cannot starve and they must eat. It is thought that the inquest will last several days. Indeed, it cannot be otherwise, seeing that more than 40 witnesses on both sides are still to be examined. It can only be shortened by the jury expressing themselves satisfied with what they have heard. The operatives are exceedingly well satisfied with the panel.

10 o'clock Saturday Morning.—There are two or three coaches filled with the rioters at Oldham just arrived. They are lodged in the New Bailey.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting on Oldham Moor on Wednesday last:—

"1. That the trades' union in Oldham pledges itself as far as possible to maintaining the peace.

"2. That the union, anxious to preserve peace and harmony, and as far as possible to maintain the public peace and laws, deprecate the conduct of the Oldham police in breaking into our lodges and disturbing our proceedings.

"2. That this meeting deprecates the conduct of those engaged in distroying property yesterday.

"4. That this meeting will not work till the present excitement is finally settled."

From the temper of the above resolutions it is clear that no acts of spoliation were meditated. There is only one opinion, even among all classes in Oldham—indeed there can be only one—that Heywood and Page, by their rashness and want of authority, have been the primary cause of this most lamentable affair—an affair which may cost some their lives and many their liberties for life. It is pretty evident, too that had the officers only taken the common precaution of having their prisoners guarded by the military when on their way to Hollinwood for examination, no rescue would have been attempted, nor any thing save perhaps some warm expressions of abhorrence and indignation to the conduct of Heywood and Page. On their heads, therefore, is the guilt.

Saturday evening.

Another numerous meeting has taken place to-day of the operatives at Bamford Edge Moor, near Mousley, and three miles from Oldham, where they again removed not to return to work till that two unionists are at liberty. The Manchester grand jury have found bills, against these two men, and will, if not removed by *certiorari*, be tried probably next week.

(From another correspondent.)

OLDHAM, APRIL 19.

The streets are riot crowded; the working population seem almost to have deserted the place. This may be accounted for by the fact that the committees of the trades' lodges have issued an order or recommendation that all the members of their body should keep at home, in order, as they state, "to let the authorities see there is no wish to disturb the peace of the country."

Seven prisoners were sent this morning by the coach to Manchester; not any have been arrested in the course of the night, and the duty of the special constables and military has become comparatively trifling. Yesterday a deputation of friends of the working classes had an interview with the constables of the township, with a view to compromise the differences at present existing betwixt the masters and the men. A second meeting was appointed for to-day, and provided the workmen, or their friends, do not ask too much, there is a great probability that an adjustment will be effected. The trades' unions are taking a deep and firmer root; they are winding, and creeping, and clinging, and drawing succour from human rocks, if such there be—from hearts that perhaps never before were expanded or melted by kindly feeling or honorable sentiment. The proceedings of the meeting held this forenoon on Bamford Edge will explain what is meant.

MEETING ON BOARDMAN EDGE.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning a numerous meeting of the several trades within the Oldham district was held on Boardman Edge, commanding eminence in the parish of Ashton, and about three miles from Oldham. The proceedings commenced, as these meetings always do now, by an act of devotion; some verses of the hundreth Psalm were sung, being previously recited by a local preacher of the Methodist connexion, who afterwards addressed the assembled multitude in a manner which seemed to excite their undivided attention; appealing strongly to their feelings and quoting both reason and Scripture (in his way) in support of the resolution which he concluded by proposing, which was literally as follows:—

"That this meeting is bound in duty to their employers and that country in which they live, to do all in our power to keep the peace and prevent the destruction of property in any one instance."

An operative, employed as a carder in a cotton-mill, next was heard. He advised them to be peaceable towards every person, and not to destroy property under any pretence whatever. He supported the last speaker at considerable length, and concluded by proposing the resolution following, which was seconded and carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting agree to wait for the consultation and the decision of the committee now sitting for the sole purpose of agreeing as to what ought to be done in the present state of affairs in this country."

Several persons afterwards addressed the meeting, after which it was resolved—

"That this meeting pledges itself to refrain from labour until the two men unjustly arrested at Oldham are restored to their families."

The concluding verse of the Morning Hymn beginning "Praise God from whom all blestings flow," was then sung, and the people separated.

To-morrow the body of Bentley, who was shot, will be interred: the ceremony, it is expected, will be attended by a great crowd.—*Times, April* 21.

TIMES, APRIL 1.

In our first notice of the trial at Dorchester, and of the sentence passed on the six delinquent labourers, we intimated an opinion that the punishment to which those poor men were destined might be considered too severe. This feeling appears to have gained much strength throughout the country, and to have produced representations from more than one quarter to His Majesty's Government in favour of a mitigation of the sentence. It is always essential, in the administration of justice, to make manifest the precise nature of the crime for which a penalty is to be inflicted; and thus to clear away all shadow of suspicion from the public mind, that advantage has been taken of the letter of the law, by prosecuting a man for one offence, in itself a matter of little real moment, as the only means of ensuring his chastisement for another offence, morally and substantially of a graver character, which it may be thought desirable to punish. In the case of the Dorsetshire labourers, the formal charge against them was that of administering and being bound by secret, and therefore unlawful, oaths; whereas the real gravamen of their guilt was their forming a dangerous union, to force up, by various modes of intimidation and restraint, the rate of labourers' wages. The nominal offence, was that of which they were found guilty, and for which they were sentenced to a seven years' transportation; while the proceedings—to wit, acts of coer-

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cion, violence, &c. for which they would be justly thought deserving of serious punishment—were kept in the back ground, or at least were not brought so forward as to satisfy men's minds that an offence sufficiently malignant and dangerous in itself was legally proved against the prisoners; in short, that they were sentenced according *to law* for the only crime which was of any political importance. All Freemasons and all Orangemen, as is rightly stated by an evening contemporary, might with equal justice be sentenced to transportation for the fact of having taken secret and unlawful oaths as these poor ignorant fellows. The dilemma in which the prosecution stands then is this:—the crime which called for punishment was not proved the crime brought home to the prisoners did not justify the sentence.

There is yet another consideration which might, we think, induce Ministers to deal mercifully with these delinquents. The combinations of country labourers never can be one-tenth as pernicious to society as those by which the manufacturing towns are tormented. The leaders and instigators of these latter unions are, for the most part, selfish, worthless, and designing men—desperate in circumstances and in temper—who never fail to impress the vicious features of their own minds upon the measures and characters of the collective bodies which confide in their skill, and blindly submit to their management. These men care not a single straw for the welfare of the working classes, or the rate of wages. On the contrary, they regard the attainment of their ostensible objects as a certain death-blow to their own power, which agitation prolongs, while victory would subvert it. Such are the criminals whom it would be justice to attack, and a public benefit to punish. Instead of receiving deputations such as have had the boldness to beslege the Home Secretary as dictators, in the guise of supplicants, to command the pardon of the six agricultural convicts, it would have been a more gratifying spectacle to the public to see some of these patrons of turbulence and mischief change places with their clients, and the real stimulators to outrage against the law become the exclusive victims of their own machinations. However, we do hopethat mercy may yet be shown. The state of the law must now be a matter of universal notoriety, and the same practices, we venture to anticipate, will not be repeated.

UNANIMITY OF JURORS.

A little pamphlet, stated to be written by a person who has several times served as a Juryman, recently appeared upon the subject of the law which requires that there should be unanimity of opinion in the Jury before a verdict can be given. This is certainly a most important matter, and should form one of the divisions of improvement in our Criminal and Civil Codes. The grounds on which our ancestors adopted twelve as a favourite number in many of their constitutional regulations might have been good at the time, but certainly it was a bold stretch of thought in them to require that in all cases whatever, twelve men, when put into a jury-box, should be unanimous in the verdict they delivered. This regulation, like many others of a similar sort, defeats its own object. When men know that they must, at all events, agree, they will often but faintly urge objections that might well deserve serious consideration; they will, perhaps, suppress such objections altogether; and, at all events, they will exhibit a facility of yielding which, under other circumstances, might not perhaps be found among them. The maxim, that all must give way in turn, is never so strongly verified as in a jury-box; and unfortunately the records of the Courts exhibit some instances where, in the impossibility of all agreeing upon a particular point, recourse has been had to chance to decide it. We do not mean to say that this has been the case in criminal prosecutions—we should be sorry to suppose so—but in civil proceedings we believe it is by no means uncommon. Thus where one Juryman mentions a certain amount of damages, and another a different amount, the average has been taken as the sum to be given with the verdict. All who have attended much to our Courts of Justice must have observed this—and the discovery could be made without any one of the Jurymen saying one single syllable as to what had passed between him and his fellows. We will give an instance. A question occurs as to which of the two parties shall bear the loss of certain goods, and that question depends on circumstances that should either fix the defendant with the whole loss, or leave him altogether free from it. In many such cases verdicts have been returned for the plaintiff, with an amount of damages about equal to half the value of the goods, and in such cases the verdicts have sometimes been afterwards set aside by the Court. But whatever might have been their result, the verdict was evidently the effect of a compromise; and no such compromise could be made without a violation, more or less gross, of the oath taken by the Juryman, "a true verdict to give according to the evidence." Why should the law put him in such a situation? Why should it not be deemed sufficient for a majority to concur? and if it be thought that not less than twelve should unite in giving any verdict, the number of a Jury should be increased, so as leave twelve an actual majority of those present.—*Bell's Life in London, April* 13.

In *Remarks on Criminal Law, with a Plan for an Improved System*,* the following observation is made:—

It is now become a practice, in important cases, to defer passing sentence at the time of conviction, that the judge may examine his notes in private, and determine on a future day what sentence he ought to pass. This practice amounts to a new, and at the same time a secret, trial of the individual; this mode of proceeding is contrary to the principal of our law, and cannot be considered in any other light than as fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the liberties of our country, as its history in past times sufficiently testifies.

The effect of this practice is to withdraw the sentence from the best judgment that can be exercised on it—the judgment of the jury and the persons present at the trial, who, having just received the impression of the evidence, can best estimate the fitness of the sentence. If a judge were disposed to undue favour or undue rigour, he would be checked by the consideration that the jury and persons present, understanding the merits of the case, would be struck by the unfitness of his sentence, and would compare opinions on its impropriety, and wind it abroad. But, postponing the sentence, he delivers it in the hearing of another auditory having no knowledge of the matter. The jurors and witness of the trial may hear of it, but they have lost the warm interest of the moment, and they are dispersed, and cannot exchange ideas and corroborate their opinions, one by agreement with another. The responsibility of the judge to the opinion of the public is thus lessened.—*Examiner, April* 30.

INDIA.

HERE is an extraordinary production. Its merit as a poem is great. Its object is singular—to call the attention of the English public to the fiscal condition of India; and this object it would accomplish in a novel manner—stimulating the curiosity by exciting the feelings, and inducing the people to study the finance and statistics of Hindostan, by bringing imagination to their aid, and singing the effects of the neglect of judges and the legal extortions of collectors in immortal verse.

"If," says the author, "numerous and valuable works on the politics and statistics of India have hitherto taken only an insignificant hold on public opinion, and utterly failed in their attempt to direct it against the sins and abuses of Indian governments, the reason is obvious. The previous interest was wanting, without which few could be expected to master the details of a difficult and intricate subject. The passions of mankind must be aroused before their faculties can act; and some appeal to the national feeling must prepare the way for the exercise of the national will."

Such being the views of the writer, he has not aimed at displaying the evils of Anglo-Indian taxation, or at conveying an exact idea of the *system* whose effects he denounces; on the contrary, he trusts that his poem will drive the people of England to study the system for themselves. This notion has not been beneficial to the unity of the poem: but writer has produced a succession of striking pictures, such as we have not met with for many a day whether we look at his digressions—such as the invocation to the Ganges, the view of the early condition of India, the rapid narative of the Mahometan conquests and rise of the English power; or at those passages which bear more immediately upon the matter in hand—the misgovernment of India, and the tyranny exercised upon the Hindoos.

Our selections shall be made without method.

Here is a picture of English rule in India.

We live among them like a walking blight,
Our very name the watchword of affright;
No sympathy, no pity, no remorse.
Our end is profit, and our means are force;
We're always taking and we never give;
We care not if they die or if they live;
Hard taskmasters! beyond a Pharaoh's law,
We first withhold and then we take the straw,
Yet look to see the tale of bricks the same;
If not, 'tis them, and not ourselves we blame:
We drive them forth to labour in the heat,
We irk and gall them in their home's retreat;
We sit beside them in the livelong light,
We call upon them in the dead of night;
For joy or wretchedness, for weal or wo,
We've one sole sentence, "Pay us that you owe."

The following quotation continues the same subject. The illustrations are not only poetical, but philosophical.

Remember Spain! the hot Arabian came,
But brought no swords of blood, no brands of flame;
He plundered not because his arm was strong;
His sway was gentle, therefore it was long;
And yet, eight hundred years of power unshook,
Gave him no footing in the land he took:
And why? the broad deep line of holy scorn
Was drawn 'twixt him and those the land had born;
The power he spared to crush, but scorned to gain,
Grew, till it hurled him fighting o'er the main.

Remember Sicily! the Gallic lord
Reigned by the iron title of his sword,
And heedless of an injured people's groan,
In sullen quiet slumbered on his throne.
There passed some difference, some casual fray,
Some trifling incident of every day,
Wherein a hot Sicilian's ready knife
Redeemed an insult with a Frenchman's life:
At once, as though a mine of madness sprung,
Contagious fury rose the crowd among;
One heart, one arm, one weapon, and one blow,
Fell at one moment upon every foe;
The moody tyrant started from his bed,
And lo! the crown had vanished from his head.

We should have been glad to have found room for his picture of the young enthusiast fresh from England, startling at the prospect suddenly displayed before him, struggling with the official chains which are gradually woven round him, and sinking in unmerited obscurity, or succumbing at last: but have only space for the apostrophe to the memory of those who have perished victims to their convictions of the right. If the passage be not altogether a poet's dream, the Company has its holy army of martyrs as well as the Church: and we seem togather from the preface (dated from "Bengal Upper Provinces") that the writer his one of them, and that it is doubtful whether his publication may not be posthumous.

Oh! who shall tell how many a mighty mind
In proud obscurity like this has pined!
How many a heart hath bowed beneath the yoke!
In silence suffered, and in silence broke?
Dear brothers of my soul! though never tongue
But mine your sacred martyrdom hath sung.
I cannot weep for ye, the trembling lyre
Breaks into triumph's soaring tones of fire.
What though ye lived to find yourselves betrayed;
What though ye saw your youth's high promise fade,
And all that lifted you above your race,
Become the very means of your disgrace;
What though the heart's best, dearest ties ye tore,
And left your country to return no more;
What though ye sunk amidst a foreign land,
In the cold graspings of the stranger's hand;
What though ye struggled on the dying bed,
Without a friend to raise your sinking head;
What though ye mouldered in the last low cell.
With none to breathe a prayer or say farewell;
A holy glory beamed upon your fall
That soothed your sorrows, or outshone them all;
There *was* an eye that o'er your anguish wept,
There *was* a heart that bless'd you when you slept;
The mighty pulse which beats through space and time
Throbbed to your own, with sympathy sublime!
The earth that closed above each narrow lair.
Clung round your relics with a mother's care;
The roaring tempests howled o'er every grave,
Vast nature's requiem to the good and brave;
The sun by day, the moon and stars by night,
Shed on your tombs a holier, fonder light:
And now, though years have passed since your release,
'Tis said the white-winged messengers of peace
Still pause awhile in hurrying to and fro,
To hover o'er the spot none else can know,
And drop a hallowing tear upon the dust
Of those who gave existence to be just.

This is not the only time we have had to observe that the Nabobs have studied in a good school; and it a pears at a first glance singular, that the Anglo-Indian taste in literature should be so respectable, when in other matters it is so very indifferent. But it admits of an easy solution. The original education of the Company's civil servants has been good; they had subsequently to educate themselves; they must of necessity have seen much; and they are more full of things than of words. Then they are not distracted by a struggle for subsistence, nor excited by the promises which speculative undertakings hold forth. They are removed from the current of fashionable literature: they are not overwhelmed by the mass of rubbish, or of bare mediocrity, which every week brings out. In the listless leisure of a distant station, they have time for study, and they study the best models. In selecting a library to carry out to India, nothing is taken but the first-rate works; in adding to it, the elite of the year alone are chosen; the distance and the cost of transport inducing caution, and acting as sharpeners of the judgment. In the plains, the heat of the clin ate will militate against the production of any work which requires the continuous labour of years; but it is not improbable that some aspirant may build the lofty rhyme on the Neilgherry Hills or the Himalaya Mountains, and bring forth in those cool retreats some work which posterity "will not willingly let die."

MISCELLANEA.

GRAND FEAT OF PEDESTRIANISM.—A numerous assemblage of persons collected at an early hour on Monday morning, on the Mallow and Fermoy road, to witness this performance—namely, a march of ten miles in 120 minutes, by Capt. John F. G. Campbell, of the 91st (Argyllshire) regiment, accoutred in heavy marching order of a private soldier—viz., knapsack and kit, complete, great-coat and mess-tin, musket, bayonet, and sixty rounds of ball-cartridge—total, 50lbs. weight. Heavy bets were pending on the issue. The Gallant Captain started at eight o'clock, A. M., and performed the ardnous undertaking in the unparalleled short space of time of 107¼ minutes, thus winning the match with the greatest ease, having 12¾ minutes to spare. We understand large sums have changed hands on the occasion. So great a favourite is this officer with the men of his corps, that the major and chief part of the garrison met him within a mile of the goal, and cheered him in with the exhilirating sound of the "Campbells are coming." On arriving at the goal, amidst overpowering acclamations, the men of his company instantly rushed to divest him of his cumbrous trappings, and then conducted him in triumyh to the barracks. Captain Campbell, after partaking of a sumptuous breakfast, was seen playing at a match of rackets an hour afterwards, which, notwithstanding his previous exertions, he won.—*Cork Constitution.*

One evening last week a large party of young Noblemen visited the *classic* regions of Duck-lane, Old Pye-street, the Almonry, and other parts of the *terra incognita* of Westminster. Among the houses visited was the King's Head, in Orchard-street, a house celebrated as the resort of the vocal and instrumental talent of that neighbourhood, and their Lordships seemed quite at home among the *ladies* and *gentlemen* in the tap-room.

THE OXFORD INSTALLATION.—All the world is alive about the Oxford Installation. The Duke of Wellington has taken the Star Inn for the week for 1000*l.*; and common lodgings in High-street have been let for the same period at fifty guineas. The 10th of June is the day fixed for the ceremony, so that the musical festival in Westminster Abbey will not be interfered with by the splendid and interesting proceedings at the University. We should have been very sorry that the charitable intentions of the royal founder of the festival should have been thwarted by the too close approximation of the two great events. The music in Westminster Abbey may be heard some other time;—the installation of the Duke of Wellington can happen but once, and as the crowning evidence of the universal greatness of his fame and character, nothing can be more attractive to Englishmen and Englishwomen.—*New Monthly Magazine for April.*

CHESS MATCH WITH PARIS.—The games, arising out of the challenge lately sent by the Paris Chess Club, holding their meetings at the Hotel de l'Exchequer, to the Westminster Chess Club and which, of course, are conducted by correspondence, begin to assume a character of interest with the scientific world; more especially as the names of the most eminent players in Europe are enlisted on the respective sides: M. Labourdonnais (in himself a host) being at the head of the committee for Paris; and Messrs. Lewis, M'Donald, Walker, &c., for London. There is, in our opinion, something highly pleasing in this friendly encounter of the two nations in the chequered field; less splendid though it be than that of the "cloth of gold,' and less aspiring than that of Blenheim or of Waterloo. We cannot, however, so completely divest ourselves of our nationality, as to refrain from wishing success to the English players. The regulations respecting the conduct of the challenge have been the subject of due diplomatic consideration: one of then being, that two separate games shall be played simultaneously, in one of which each party respectively has the white and move; no move to be delayed being sent off beyond ten days from notice of each move. We trust the result will not be protracted as was the celebrated game between Voltaire and Frederick King of Prussia, for carrying on which a special courier posted for six years backwards and forwards between Forney and Berlin. The following is the present state of the two games, up to yesterday:—

ENGLISH GAME.	FRENCH GAME.
1.	1.
W. K. P. two squares	W. K. P. two squares
B. K. P. one square	B. K. P. two squares
2.	2.
W. Q. P. two squares	W. K Knt to K. B. 3d square
B. Q. P. two squares	B. Q. Knt. to Q. B. 3d square
3.	3.
W. K. P. takes Pawn	W. K B. B to Q. B. 4th square
B. Pawn takes Pawn	B. K. B. B. to Q. B. 4th square
4.	4.
W. K Knt. to B. 3rd	W, Q. B. P. one square.
B. K. Knt. to K. B. 3rd	

A SILENT WOMAN.—There are in the world, individuals, so uncharitably disposed, as altogether to discredit the existence of what they are ungallantly pleased to term the *phenomenon*, at the head of our paragraph. Byron has compared a silent lady to a prodigy, only to be dreamt of in a poet's philosophy, *videlicet*, 'silent thunder,'—but, luckily for the fair sex, poetry is not argument; and the instance in prose, we are about to quote, speaks highly in favour of the possibility of their having actually existed, at least one woman (not born dumb), who could hold her tongue to some purpose. The story is related by Madam Campan, the governess to the sister and daughter in law of Napoleon, first consul, and is to be found in her 'Journal Anecdotique.' And here it is. 'Modame Regnier, the wife of the Procurer Civil of Versailles, was one day chatting at her own house, in the midst of a large assembly; she happened, in the course of the conversation, to let fall some foolish observation or other, out of its place, it is true, but of no sort of consequence. Her husband rated her soundly before all the company, and told her "to hold her tongue, for she was a simpleton;" [taizez vous, Madame, vous etes une sotte].' She lived *twenty or thirty years* after this, and *never spoke a single word from that time*; not even to her husband or children: a concerted theft was committed beneath her very eyes:—attempts were made to take her by surprize, but it was found impossible to draw a word from her. When she gave her consent to the marriage of her children, would nod her head and sign the contract: never was such extreme tenacity witnessed in this world. She never once opened her mouth: her self-love had been wounded and she never forgave the affront: her dose of it must have been a strong one. Twenty or thirty years!—Ponder on this, ye traducers of the fair, and own that a woman may 'for a consideration,' be 'silent,' *not* dumb*—*Court Journal, March* 8.

The *Quotidienne* relates the following report, which *Le Temps* has considered of sufficient importance to merit a place in its *chronique politique*:—A splendid entertainment was given by the Austrian Minister at Vienna. Madame de Metternich did the honours with all the grace and dignity for which she is so celebrated. She was splendidly attired, and among other ornaments wore on her head a magnificent crown of diamonds. M. de St. Aulaire, the representative of Louis Philippe, approached the princess, and seeking to lose the ambassador in the man of the world paid her abundance of compliments on the exquisite taste and magnificence of her costume. The crown of diamonds particularly excited his admiration—"Princesse, je n'ai jamais rieu vu de plus beau que cette couronne!" "*Et elle n'est pass volée, M. l' Ambassadeur*!" M. de St. Aulaire retreated: however, as he is a man of tact, he was inclined to say nothing about this diplomatic check, had it not been for one of his suite, who so far worked on him as to make him believe he could not suffer it to pass without making a complaint to M. de Metternich. "And what can I do?" said the man of state gravely, when he heard the story; "Madame de Metternich est fait comme cela; elle a été *fort mal élevée*, elle dit tout ce que lui vient à l'idée, je n'y finis rein." The Princess de Merternich is generally quoted as one of the most accomplished ladies in Germany. M. de St. Aulaire was aware of this: he saw that he had made a false step and withdrew, as well satisfied with the Minister as he had been with the Princess.—*Times.*

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—A MAN PORCUPINE!—A middle-aged man, of very athletic and robust form of body, presented himself at the hospital a few days ago, in order to show himself to the surgeons and students of the establishment. He is completely covered with a green horny substance in the form of quills, not dissimilar to those which are produced on the porcupine. The parts which have escaped the deformity are his face, the palms of his hands, and soles of his feet. Every other part of his person is abundantly supplied with this green horny substance. He sheds his horns or quills annually, and a fresh crop succeeds. He has been thus afflicted since his earliest infancy; and all the male members of his family, down from the great grandfather, have been similarly well furnished. His general health is excellent. A model has been taken of him in one of the borough hospitals.—*London Medl. and Sur. Jour.*

The Emperor of Morocco has delared war against the King of Naples.

We have advices of the progress of Mr. Riach, on his way to the court of Persia, charged with despatches from the Court of Directors for India. He arrived on the 16th March at Constantinople, having left Vienna on the 1st, and Belgrade on the 6th.

The Earl of Durham and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice arrived in town about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from Paris.

* Published by Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

* Sir Walter Scott's Fenella, affects dumbness from a different motive; but this is confessedly a mere fiction; and nothing to be compared to the matter of fact virtue of our *mu tt de Versailles*.

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